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1. Attached herewith for your information and retention are the following publications:

- a. Zeleznicka Karta Centralne Evrope Published Belgrade 1949
b. Commercial News, Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce November-December 1949

2. Although the cover sheet is marked restricted the publications are unclassified.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF YUGOSLAVIA

BEOGRAD

№ 11

NOVEMBER—DECEMBER

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF YUGOSLAVIA

WILL BE PLEASED TO SUPPLY INFORMATION
ON ANY FOREIGN TRADE QUESTION IN
CONNECTION WITH EXCHANGE OF GOODS
BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND OTHER
COUNTRIES. — ACTS AS AN INTERMEDIARY
IN ESTABLISHING OF CONTACTS BETWEEN
FOREIGN AND YUGOSLAV FIRMS.
ORGANISES THE PARTICIPATION OF
YUGOSLAV FIRMS AT INTERNATIONAL FAIRS
AND EXHIBITIONS. — ATTACHED TO THE
CHAMBER ARE THE FOREIGN TRADE
ARBITRATION COURT AND THE SHIPPING
ARBITRATION COURT TO SETTLE
CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN YUGOSLAV
AND FOREIGN FIRMS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF YUGOSLAVIA

BEOGRAD

P. O. BOX 47 TELEGRAMS: JUGOKOMORA BEOGRAD



25X1A

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EXECUTION OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

On 30th June this year the first half of the Five Year Plan was completed. The report of the Federal Planning Commission together with other reports gave particulars of the entire execution of the Plan during this period. The execution of the Plan actually went faster than provided for by the Plan itself and more rapidly than the figures show at first sight. This is especially true of the production plan. The volume of industrial production provided for by the Five Year Plan was realised during the first half by 50.4%. However, as the production capacity increases from year to year, and as it will particularly grow during the latter years when a great number of new factories will start operating, the production curve rises in the form of a parabola. For this reason during the first half of the five year period, the Plan should have been realised only by about 35%. This is true in a similar way in the case of investments. The total amount of investments during the first half of the Five Year Plan should have been 31.6%, while the actual figures realised amounted to 36.5%. This means that the production plan during the first half was exceeded by 15% and the investments plan by 4.9% as compared with the total provided for by the Plan.

The development of industrial production under the Five Year Plan according to branches and years, taking the 1951 Plan as 100, gives the following picture: -

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1/2 Plan	1946	1947	1948	1949	1949	1950	1951
Production and distribution of electric power	32.6	37.87	53.4	70.1	75.2	86.5	100
Production of coal	45.1	55.7	65.0	79.0	91.0	117.7	100
Production and processing of Petroleum	3.5	11.5	25.9	75.9	58.5	100	100
Ferrous metallurgy	21.3	47.5	71.0	73.2	82.2	96.2	100
Non-ferrous metallurgy	24.6	63.6	87.0	110.2	109.6	135.9	100
Production and refining of non-metallic minerals	18.3	16.0	35.9	79.9	77.4	87.7	100
Metal industries	12.4	40.5	79.1	89.5	94.1	111.1	100
Electrical industries	7.1	18.7	26.9	33.6	46.3	57.9	100
Chemical industries	19.4	41.3	49.0	57.5	74.2	88.4	100
Building industries	16.3	12	52.8	54.8	79.9	87.9	100
Timber industry	18.0	54.5	117.0	135.0	201.0	226.8	100
Paper industry	34.4	41.3	68.0	77.9	82.9	87.8	100
Textile industry	37.9	52.1	73.3	86.3	88.0	102.1	100
Leather and Footwear industry	59.2	78.0	122.0	144.0	124.0	146.1	100

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1/2 Plan	1946	1947	1948	1949	1949	1950	1951
Rubber industry	8,0	22,4	26,7	34,9	36,3	41,7	100
Foodstuffs industry	26,3	48,2	70,7	51,6	57,7	65,1	100
Tobacco industry	46,1	41,4	90,2	70,0	78,7	93,3	100
Film industry	-	-	64,8	61,3	84,2	168,3	100
Total	2,6	46,1	70,8	76,6	86,5	101,2	100

TRADE AGREEMENTS

TRADE PROTOCOL BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND AUSTRIA SIGNED

On 12th November 1949 a Trade Protocol was signed between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Austria.

Under this Protocol Yugoslavia will export to Austria chiefly fodder, agricultural products, ores, metals and chemical raw materials. Austria will export pig iron, rolled material, stainless steel, ball bearings and other pig iron, rolled material, stainless steel, ball bearings and other iron and steel products, machinery, electrical industry products, chemicals, etc.

The Protocol becomes operative as of 25.11.1949 and will remain in force till 24.10.1950.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE STATE OF ISRAEL

On the 11th November 1949 a Trade Agreement between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the State of Israel was signed at Belgrade.

This is the first Trade Agreement between Yugoslavia and the State of Israel. Yugoslavia will export, among other commodities, timber, maize, chemical products and other goods, and she will import pharmaceutical products, woollen yarn, etc.

The Agreement becomes operative from the date of signature and will be valid during a period of one year.

TRADE PROTOCOL BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND HOLLAND SIGNED

At Belgrade on 7th November 1949 a Protocol fixing new contingent lists between the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Holland was signed. Contingent lists for the period from 31st October 1949 to 1st November 1950 were set. The volume of trade provided for during this period in both directions will amount to about 1,446.500.000 dinars.

According to this Protocol Yugoslavia will export to Holland timber, tobacco, non-ferrous metals, hemp, tow, magnesite and other commodities.

Yugoslavia will import from Holland, among other commodities, vessels, tin, raw rubber, coke, pig iron, yarn and various chemical products.

FOREIGN TRADE NEWS ITEMS

MARKETING OF YUGOSLAV WINE IN WESTERN GERMANY (NAVIP)

A large number of importers in the Western Zone of Germany has shown considerable interest in the purchase of Yugoslav wine.

A good number of interested firms has signed contracts for the purchase of large quantities of wine. Soon the delivery of various light and red wines, mistel- la, industrial wines and wine distillate will begin.

It is expected that deliveries to Western Zone of Germany will continue to increase.

A NEW TYPE OF PRIGLAVCI (BOSNIAN NATIONAL SLIPPERS)

The "Yugofolklor" enterprise has produced a new type of priglavci (national slippers) with a raised upper part. This type is very suitable for winter sports. At present the old type is being exported to the USA, Austria, Holland and the Western Zone of Germany.

THE "NAVIP" CONTAINERS

The National Vintage and Cellar Enterprise have fine possibilities of packing their export goods. A great part of their commodities is shipped in special tank cars which transport the goods to the indestination, and often to the warehouse of the buyer. Shipment is also made in barrels which the buyers may return or retain at moderate prices. The barrels are made of the famous Slavonia oak and are in great demand abroad. The wine is also exported in Bordeaux, Rhein and special bottles of 0.71 litres which are tastefully made and have a pleasing ornamental appearance.

Samples are sent in lovely little bottles of 100 and 200 grammes packed in special small boxes.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF FRESH WATER FISHING IN YUGOSLAVIA

A new factory near Hercegnovi will soon begin to process fresh water fish from Scutari Lake.

Up to recent times fresh water fishing was a poorly developed trade in Yugoslavia. Intensive development of this activity began with the promulgation of the Five Year Plan. Whereas the 1939 production of fresh water fish amounted to about seven thousand tons, the present production is about twice as big. This has enabled large exports of fresh fish, their canning and curing, etc.

OLIVE HARVEST IN MONTENEGRO AND DALMATIA

Olive growing is one of the principal trades on the Montenegrin coast. After the war special attention was devoted to the cultivation of olive orchards. In addition to the cleaning of old trees, new ones were planted. This year's olive crop is much better than that of the preceding year and, according to expert estimates, the Bar district alone will yield about 400 tons of olive oil.

Throughout most of the Dalmatian littoral the olive crop has been very good and the olives will be harvested and processed during September. A good quality of oil is expected.

PACKING EXHIBITION

The Chamber of Commerce of Yugoslavia arranged an exhibition of local and foreign samples of packing during the period from 15th to 25th November 1949. Foreign trade and technical magazines and catalogues treating of packing were also exhibited.

DEVELOPMENT OF YUGOSLAV INDUSTRY

MARBLE PRODUCTION IN SERBIA

In the marble quarries and marble working enterprises in Serbia, various building materials have been produced including marble blocks, and plates of first class quality. At present preparations are in progress for the exploitation of new marble, alabaster, opal, precious marble and ornamental stone deposits. This will promote and further develop the marble industry together with the production of various kinds of building and other materials.

At the beginning of 1948 in Montenegro a big quarry for fine cutting stone was opened. This stone is similar to the Korcula marble as regards ease of cutting and quality. It will be used for various

purposes, in the first place, for building large edifices, large inscription plaques, etc.

FIRST BLOWN GLASS PLANT IN YUGOSLAVIA

At Paracin, Serbia, a new modern factory for blown glass production is being built. It will be five times larger than the present one. In the new moulding shop which is being completed, the first automatic ovens will begin to work and to produce de luxe coloured glass ware of the finest workmanship. By the end of the Five Year Plan an entire glass producing plant will have been completed.

The new factory will facilitate much speedier production of blown glass for the general consumer market, industry, electric power production and medicine.

The economic significance of the future plan is so much the greater because Paracin is surrounded by a rich fruit growing region which has all the conditions for becoming one of the centres of the foodstuffs industry of Serbia.

FIRST BALL BEARINGS PRODUCED FROM YUGOSLAV STEEL

In the ball and roller bearings industry of Belgrade the first ball bearings were produced in May 1949. By the end of the Five Year Plan, it is estimated, the production of ball bearings and roller bearings will satisfy the needs of Yugoslav heavy industry, electrical industry, motor industry, motor-car industry, machine tool industry, both in respect of assortment and quantity.

BRIQUETTE PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

After a detailed examination of the possibilities for the briquetting of local coal in the Čuprija briquette works, the production of local briquettes has been started. Until recently the tar required for briquetting used to be imported. At present this important raw material is being produced in Yugoslavia so that increased production has been made possible in these works.

"JUGOVINIL" WORKS IN DALMATIA COMPLETED

In Dalmatia near Split the "Jugovinil" factory has already started the production of various general consumer market commodities made of plastics produced from polyvinyl-chloride. This factory will hold fifth place in the world from the point of view of capacity. Yugoslavia has large raw material resources for the production of plastics, which will ensure rapid and uninterrupted development of this industry.

LARGE STEEL WORKS IN SLOVENIA

At Gustanj (Slovenia) work has begun on the construction of a large steel factory. It will be completed by the end of the Five Year Plan. During the current year a new power supply plant, heavy press and half of the smelting plant building will be completed. Special steel furnaces will facilitate the production of all the steel alloys apart from other things. The factory will produce, ball bearings, etc. which used to be imported. At the end of the Five Year Plan the new factory will be producing fifty times more steel than in 1946 and 30 times more than before the war.

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NEW PRODUCTS OF THE OSIJEK STEEL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS

Last year the Osijek Steel founding and Machine factory abandoned the production of small agricultural machines, concentrating all her forces on serial production of important agricultural machines. If the production of the Factory in 1947 is taken as 100, the production of certain articles in 1948 amounted to 800% and in this year to 2,400%, that is, three times more than in 1948 and 24 times more than in the first year of the Five Year Plan. The Osijek Factory has started to produce new articles including new sowing machines, cultivators for tractor drive, compressed sunflower threshers, flax threshers, tractor sowers, etc. In addition to various agricultural machines, the Factory has started the production of complicated cast parts for electric power plants, ship machinery, mills and automobiles. The Factory has produced the first Diesel engine.

NEW COPPER ROLLING MILL IN SERBIA

In the vicinity of Nis, a copper rolling mill is being erected and this will be one of the largest projects provided for by the Five Year Plan. Some of the machines have already arrived and are being prepared for assembly.

ANOTHER BLAST FURNACE UNDER COMPLETION

The "Treći Maj" Shipbuilding yards at Rijeka were left in ruins at the end of the war. At present they are producing big ocean going vessels, smaller ships, tank ships, floating cranes, steel pipe lines for hydro-electrical power plants and a series of other products which were not produced in Yugoslavia before.

Three months ago these shipbuilding yards completed the first iron smelting blast furnace. After

this they undertook production of another steel smelting blast furnace, including all the required equipment. This second blast furnace has almost been completed, in about one third the time of that required for the first one.

NEW PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

The industry of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina has been showing great progress. In addition to the reduction of costs and acceleration of production, it has been producing new products which used to be imported from abroad. The metal industry produces new products such as brick and tile presses, mining machines and equipment, prospecting drills up to 500 metres, drilling machines, planing machines, circular saws and other timber industry requirements such as transporters, etc. The pipeline and steam equipment factory has been producing new products for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries as well as cupola furnaces for iron smelting. The chemical industry has also taken important steps in its development. It is producing two important new products, viz. tar, a very important material for fire extinguishing, and metaldehyde, the basic raw material for production of new matches. Earlier the foodstuffs industry in Bosnia and Hercegovina, so to speak, did not even exist and only in 1947 were factories built for fruit and vegetable canning. They are already producing marmalade, various kinds of jams and compotes, fruit juices and excellent canned vegetable. Other branches of industry are putting out articles which were not produced in Yugoslavia before and which are important for the acceleration, and increase of production and reduction of costs.

At Tuzla a new modern agricultural machinery factory has been erected. In its halls machines are being distributed and assembled. Although the final touches are still being put on the factory has

started production, so that the first series of 100 grain sowers have been produced and delivered.

NEW CELLULOSE FACTORY IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

In 1947 the erection of a new cellulose factory was started. It has been completed and now makes up a small town all by itself. The plans were drawn up and the work done by Yugoslav experts. The capacity of the new factory is 11% greater than the capacity of all the other cellulose industry factories in Yugoslavia. In this way the production of cellulose and paper will be increased in our country by 11%.

FIRST YUGOSLAV MOBILE DRY DISTILLATION EQUIPMENT HAS BEGUN OPERATION.

Dry distillation of wood up to the present has been done exclusively in large industrial centres which meant a heavy pressure on the traffic and, required a considerable amount of labour. In view of this the Ministry of Industry of the People's Republic of Croatia, after having examined the matter, decided to resort to the use of mobile dry distillation retorts to be located on the large lumber sites. The execution of this task was not easy, because there no precedent had been set, even abroad. The problem, however, was successfully and instead of wood raw distillates are now exported from the lumber sites. In this way the number of railway cars required has been reduced by 75%.

FURTHER PROGRESS OF ELECTRIFICATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

At the beginning of 1947, preliminary work was started on the erection of the Moste hydro electrical power plant on the Sava River in Slovenia, and this year extensive work has been done on the erection of a huge concrete dam 53 metros high. The new power station will be of a great economic significance for the further development of industry and electrification

of Slovenia.

The mounting of equipment, produced by Yugoslav factories, has been recently started in the Savica hydro-electric power plant in Slovenia. The turbines will supply electric power to the new thick shut rolling mill in Slovenia. The Plant will be in operation this year.

At the beginning of October the long distance power line connecting the Soške hydro-electric power plant with the rest of the power network of Slovenia was completed. This has enabled the transmittance of power from this plant to the industrial enterprises in the Ljubljana region.

The line is over 80 km long and it passes through rough mountainous area.

During 1947 the erection of two large hydro-electric power plants on the Zeta River in the People's Republic of Montenegro was started. The electricity from these power stations will have an enormous significance for the economic development of this Republic. By means of this power, the Zeta will irrigate more than six thousand hectares of fertile soil which is suitable for the growing of numerous industrial plants such as tobacco, cotton and southern fruit.

Near Kolasin, Montenegro, too, a big hydro-electric power plant with a capacity of 6,000 Kw is being built.

Not long ago a new power plant was opened at Podravska Slatina in the People's Republic of Croatia. This plant will supply not only Podravska Slatina but also the surrounding localities with electricity.

At the beginning of this year, the building of a new thermic power plant at Lukavac in Bosnia and Hercegovina was started. This will give the Tuzla industrial region a higher potential capacity in the near future and contribute considerably to the transformation of this area. The new station will supply

electric power to several new factories including an agricultural machines plant , large coke works, the salt mine to be opened at Tusanj. It will also increase the production capacities of the Soda works at Lukavac and the Salt works and Coal mines of Kreka. This thermic power station is very favourably situated in view of the possibilities of getting coal from the surrounding mines.

NEW KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

In the building trade of Bosnia and Hercegovina several kinds of building materials will be used in the near future. They were discovered after prolonged research work by the experts of the Building Material Research Institute of Sarajevo.

The efferverescent or so-called expanding concrete, which is distinguished for its lightness, can be used to advantage for special insulation purposes and roof constructions. The use of the efferverescent concrete, the production of which is easy and cheap, will save considerable quantities of other materials.

Gypsum will be used to a great extent in the building trade. The deposits of this in Bosnia and Hercegovina are enormous. In the course of the next year gypsum plates will be used for separation walls in buildings, thus effecting considerable saving of bricks. For light constructions the efferverescent gypsum will be used.

In the case of pre-fabricated houses the "Heraklit" panels play the most important part and the Institute has produced several varieties of these panels. The greatest achievement of the Slovenian experts lies in the fact that in the production of "Heraklit" panels they have been able to substitute the use of woodpulp by that of sawdust, a large proportion of which used to be wasted in the saw mills.

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The huge need for refractory tiles, which used to be largely imported, will be satisfied by local production. Large deposits of special earth-diatomes, occur in Bosnia and up to the present they have not been exploited. During this year building with the earth concrete, which has been tested by the Institute, will begin. The Institute is examining several other kinds of building material which will find considerable application in the building trade and will be an excellent substitute for more costly materials.

BLADES FOR REAPING MACHINES AND CHAIN SAWS - NEW PRODUCTS OF YUGOSLAV INDUSTRY

The old Yugoslav industry did not produce blades for reaping machines while, at present, the "Luna" works are producing, 5000 blades in 8 hours. The same factory produces blades for chain saws.

PORTABLE BRICK PRODUCING PRESS

In Croatia a press for the production of bricks has been produced with a capacity of 1,000 bricks per hour. The press enables the production of bricks on the spot where the clay occurs. It can be operated either by a locomotive or a tractor. The production of a press of this type will contribute a great deal to the adoption of the new method of brick production.

INCREASE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

Immediately after the war sounding and prospecting for oil was started a domestic petroleum industry was inaugurated. The prospects for this industry have become great so that by the end of the Five Year Plan Yugoslav petroleum production should reach the figure of 450,000. Refineries are simultaneously being built.

Yugoslavia has huge crude oil resources. In addition to these resources, she possesses rich de-

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posits of bituminous shales which will yield new thousands of tons of oil and derivatives. The deposits so far discovered will supply 20% to 30% of the total oil production in Yugoslavia.

Near Aleksinac (Serbia) the first Müller furnace nace was built from domestic blueprints and on the 1st May 1949 the oil began to flow. Several other furnaces are in the course of being erected.

Recently rich deposits of oil shales were discovered near Bela Palanka (Serbia) extending over several hundred kilometres. For 7 months the shales have been exploited and processed in two furnaces. The erection of a new plant is projected for which large investments have been planned. The building of an industrial railway line is also provided for.

MISCELLANEOUS

FIRST RICE HARVEST IN CROATIA YIELDED ABOUT 150 TRUCK LOADS RICE

In the Jelas Field, located in Croatia, rice was sown over more than 500 hectares of soil this Spring. The first crop amounted to about 150 truck loads of rice. It is expected that the rice crop will be continuously increasing by the extension of rice fields in this region.

INCREASE OF AREAS UNDER INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

This year considerably greater areas will be sown with industrial plants than last year. For sugar beet alone the area has been increased by more than thirteen thousand hectares. Tobacco production will be increased by 9%, cotton by 21% and the production of all the other industrial cultures grown in Yugoslavia will be likewise increased.

MILLS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST CONSIGNMENTS OF HOME GROWN COTTON

This year the cotton crop in Hercegovina was good and the quality of the cotton excellent. The first railway cars full of cotton have been shipped to the mills, where the cotton will be cleaned and packed and then forwarded to the factories.

Similarly a good cotton crop was recorded in Macedonia and the processing stations have already delivered the first consignments of cleaned cotton to the textile industry.

IN ALL THE PARTS OF YUGOSLAVIA AFFORESTATION OF LARGE AREAS IN PROGRESS

Throughout Yugoslavia the afforestation plan has been fulfilled and exceeded. In Bosnian and Hercegovina, which has the richest forest regions in the country huge barren areas are being afforested by young plants parallel with the felling of trees. In many places where there was no wood in the burnt areas and the Hercegovinian rocky regions, the young woods are already growing, having been planted immediately after the war. The areas have been increased from year to year so that the Five Year Plan will be completed within four years. The autumn afforestation campaign is in full swing for black fir, juniper, ash, acacia and in Hercegovina cypress, pines, black fir, etc.

In Croatia the autumn afforestation plan is being carried out. In Slavonia oak, ash, beech, linden and hornbeam are being planted. In like large barren areas are being afforested by fir, pine, ash and other trees. In Dalmatia the afforestation plan has already been exceeded but the planting goes on. In Dubrovnik and the surrounding districts special care has been devoted to the afforestation of tourist resorts and the barren areas around the communication lines.

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lines.

In Serbia the afforestation plan is been carried out and exceeded. During a period of two and a half years 86,226 hectares have been afforested instead of 78,000 provided for by the Five Year Plan. During this autumn another 9,073 hectares of barren and devastated area will be afforested and about 000.000 kilos of seeds will be gathered which will be used for the growing of young plants.

Similarly good results have been obtained in Macedonia, primarily in the Western regions, while in the eastern parts restoration of the goods is in progress.

EXPOSITION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE YUGOSLAV ZONE OF TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY

From 23rd to 30th October 1949 at Kopar an Exposition of the economic activities of the Yugoslav Zone of the Trieste Free Territory was held. This year's exposition was by 40% bigger than the last year's one. In 8 pavillions the results attained during this year in the Yugoslav zone of TFT in the field of rehabilitation and electrification, co-operative and agricultural production, fisheries, local industry, trade and tourist travel were displayed.

OFFERS AND INQUIRIES

EXPORT-IMPORT B.1 H.
SARAJEVO

Exports: First class Hercegovinia ŽILAVKA light wine of world renown and excellent quality, 12-15 Mlg. strong. First class Hercegovinian BLATINA red wine, 12-14 Mlg. strong. Bosnian Shljivovitsa, pure without sediment, 40% to 50%.

strong, First class Heroegovina onion seeds 6/20 mm, 80°/° vinegar acid; methyl-alcohol, pure and technical; methyl-acetone, formaldehyde, beech tar resin; wood lime (calcium acetate) Ester solution ; various kinds of gypsum)- stucco, alabaster, dental, modelling, etc.; graphite blocks, engraved, ornamental wood boxes, chess boards various kinds of baskets for household requirements, complete walnut bed room furniture.

"JUGOFOLKLOR" BEOGRAD
Pariska 13, P.O.B. 278
Telephone 20-157,
29-775

Exports: For winter sports - Priglavci (soft slippers), jerkins in various colours and models, pullowers in various designs, ski sets, pullovers gloves, caps (Macedonian) and Sarajevo Persian carpets in all sizes, Sarajevo and Pirot woven carpets in all sizes, Slovenian lace-table cloths, sets, table sets, silver filigree work, bracelets, brooches, table boxes, shirt studs and ornamental articles, embroidered table sets for 6-12 persons, embroidered silk blouses, woven blouses, silk handkerchiefs (embroidered and lace)

lace). coffee sets (for 2,4 and 6 persons), coffee mills and rancy coffee pots.

NATIONAL VINTAGE AND
CELLAR ENTERPRISE,
ZEMUN

Telegrams. NAVIP ZEMUN Exports. Various kinds of brandy, the famous "Shlyivovitsa" 40-50°/° strong, Old "Klekova-cha" brandy from Uzice, produced with juniper. Has a large choise selection of various kinds of light, claret and red wines, vermouth and sparkling wines.

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11) NA HOLANDSKE ŽELEZNICE — (Nederland)

DR	NS
1. Aachen West	1. Simpelveld
2. Herzogenrath	2. Kerkrade-Rolduc
3. Dalheim**	3. Vlodrop**
4. Kaldenkirchen	4. Venlo
5. Hassum	5. Gennep
6. Kranenburg	6. Nijmegen
7. Emmerich**	7. Zevenaar**
8. Borken	8. Winterswyk
9. Alstätte**	9. Enschede — Zuid**
10. Gronau	10. Enschede SS.
11. Bentheim	11. Oldenzaal
12. Laarwald**	12. Coevorden**
13. Weener**	13. Nieuve Schans**

B Železnice englesko-američke okupacione zone Nemačke — DR (→Brit.-US-Zone)

1) NA ŽELEZNICE SSSR — OKUPACIONE ZONE NEMAČKE — (USSR-Zone)

(→ Brit-US Zone)	USSR zone
1. Lübeck	1. Herrnburg
2. Hollenbeck**	2. Zarrentin**
3. Büchen	3. Schwanheide
4. Dannenberg Ost**	4. Dönitz**
5. Lüchow**	5. Salzwedel**
6. Schnega**	6. Bergen**
7. Wittingen**	7. Boetzendorf**
8. Vorsfelde	8. Oebisfelde
9. Volpke**	9. Oebisfelde**
10. Bährdorf**	10. Döhren**
11. Helmstadt	11. Marienborn
12. Schöningen**	12. Oschersleben**
13. Jerxheim**	13. Gunsleben**
14. Mattierzoll**	14. Heudeber Danstedt**
15. Börssum**	15. Wasserleben**
16. Vieneburg**	16. Wasserleben**
17. Eckertal**	17. Stapelburg**
18. Walkenried	18. Ellrich
19. Zwinge**	19. Weissenborn Luderode**
20. Duderstadt**	20. Teistungen**
21. Eichenberg**	21. Arenshausen**
22. Schwebda**	22. Grosstöpfen Geismar**
23. Heldra**	23. Treffurt**
24. Hönebach	24. Gerstungen
25. Heringen	25. Gerstungen
26. Philippstal	26. Gerstungen
27. Treischfeld**	27. Wengentaft — Mansbach**
28. Günthers**	28. Geisa**
29. Mellrichstadt**	29. Reutewershausen**
30. Coburg**	30. Eisfeld**
31. Neustadt	31. Sonneberg
32. Ludwigstadt**	32. Probstzella**
33. Ludwigstadt**	33. Lehesten**
34. Stockheim**	34. Sonneberg**
35. Hof	35. Gutenfürst

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** Hagenwerder (Ne)	H3	Kehl (Ne)	E4
** Haidmühle (Č)	H4	Kelebia (M)	J5
Halluin (F)	①	Kerkrade-Rolduc (H)	E3 ①
Halmeu (R)	K4	** Kittsee (A)	I4
Hälsingborg (Sv)	G1	Kobenhavn (D)	G1
Hamont (Be)	E3 ①	Kleinbettingen (L)	E3 ①
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Hargarten-Falck (F)	E4 ②	** Komárom (M)	I4
Harkakópháza (M)	I5	Konstanz (Ne)	F4 ③
Harrislee (Ne)	F1	** Koprivnica (J)	I5
Hassum (Ne)	E3 ①	Kornsjö (Sv)	—
Hazebrouck (F)	D3 ①	Korsze (P)	J2
Heer Agimont (Be)	D8 ①	Kostrzyn (P)	H2
Hegyeshalom (M)	I4	** Kötegyán (M)	K5
** Heiligenheil (SSSR)	J1	Kotoriba (J)	I5
** Heldra (Ne)	F3	Köszeg (M)	I3
Helmstadt (Ne)	G2	Královec (Č)	E2
Helsingör (D)	G1	Kranenburg (Ne)	H5 ④
Hemmersdorf Saar (Sa)	E4 ②	** Kranjska Gora (J)	K7
Herbesthal (Be)	E3 ①	** Kremenica (J)	I3
Heringen (Ne)	F3	** Krnov (Č)	K2
Hermeskeil (Ne)	②	Krynki (P)	H3
Herpelje-Kozina (J)	H3	** Krzewina Zgorzelec (P)	K1
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** Heudeber Danstadt (Ne)	G8	Kuznica Bjalostocka (P)	H2
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* Hohenau (A)	I4	L	
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** Hollenbeck (Ne)	G2	** Laarwald (H)	E2
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** Hrubieszów (P)	L4	La Plaine (S)	E5 ③
** Hrušovany u Jev. (Č)	I4	Lauterbourg (F)	F4
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		Lavamünd (A)	H5
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		Le Touquet (Be)	D3 ①
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** Jerxheim (Ne)	G3	Lindau Reutin (Ne)	F4 ③
Jesenice (J)	H5 ①	Losheim Eifel (Ne)	E3 ①
Jeumont (F)	D3 ①	Losheimergraben (Be)	E3 ①
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		Lőkősháza (M)	K5
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